

Watchman and Southron.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

Sumter Watchman was founded and the True Southron in 1866. Watchman and Southron now has abated circulation and influence of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in

LOOKOUT FOR HIM.

L. L. Thomas, of North Carolina, is at present spending several months with his son, Mr. F. E. Thomas, of Wedgefield, in this county, and is in his time by setting out collecting agent for the Watchman and Southron.

Thomas is an old time gentleman, pleasant manners and has had experience in the line of work before in hand for us. We think he will be able to make his calls pleasant to his friends as well as agreeable to our friends and ask them to help him, and also to be on the lookout for him.

HE-LOSS OF GOLD.

The annual loss of gold is very large. The amount of gold currency annually by wear and tear alone is estimated by McCulloch at \$1,000,000. The total amount in our circulation is \$1,000,000. On this basis it may be estimated that the annual loss which takes place in gold alone by wear and tear is about \$1,000,000. In many other ways, vast quantities are hoarded (especially in the South) and a large proportion of this is subsequently lost. The quantity of treasure which comes to the surface every year, it is probably represented by part of that which has been lost, and every ship which finds treasure takes a certain amount of it, which may amount to millions of pounds to millions, if it is to be laden with the precious metal. The amount of gold required in the arts is estimated at \$16,000,000, and as this calculation was made a few years ago, when the production was about \$24,000,000, it follows that the amount used in the arts is about double that which is produced.

AN INFLUX OF GOLD.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, a noted geologist of Harvard University, predicts that there will be an influx of gold within the next forty years which is likely to produce serious economic complications. He bases his statement on the recent improvements in mine dredges, which make it possible to work thousands of square miles of gold bearing territory which cannot now be profitably mined. Prof. Shaler, lecturing on the subject a week since, said that, according to his estimates, there are from 4,000 to 6,000 square miles of alluvial plains in America which will bear vast quantities of gold under the new dredging system, and he stated that it was practically certain that the quantity of gold in the world would be quadrupled within the next forty years. The quantity would, he said, be increased tenfold were it not for the fact that the price of labor will advance with the increase of gold and make the working of the rock beds and more expensive mines impossible. Professor Shaler stated that there is \$30,000,000,000 worth of gold to be taken from the earth within the next century. Silver, he believes, will ultimately come to express international value, as it is buried not in alluvial plains, but deep down in the earth, where it can only be mined at a given rate.

Remarkable Cures for Rheumatism.

From the *Victor*, Rutherfordton, N. C.
The editor of the *Victor* has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for two days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain-Balm, rubbing the parts all over and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrated him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

TREASURER OF CUBA.

Washington, March 18.—In accordance with President McKinley's recent order that the treasurer of Cuba should be a citizen of that island, Gov. Gen. Wood today notified the war department that he had appointed Carlos Rolos as treasurer of Cuba. Mr. Rolos has previously been connected with the fiscal branch, and is considered well qualified for this important post. Secretary Root has confirmed the appointment.

Progress of the Negro.

BOOKER WASHINGTON TALKS OF HIS WORK

Before Armstrong Association in New York City.

New York, March 18.—The Armstrong association held a meeting to night in the Madison Square Garden concert hall. Its object was to discuss negro education and to raise funds for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. So great were the crowd that many were unable to gain admission although the hall was packed even to the aisles. One-fifth, perhaps, of those present were colored.

Morris K. Jessup, president of the Chamber of Commerce presided.

Among the speakers were Bishop Potter, Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee institute, and Wm. H. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin, who is one of the financial committee of the Tuskegee institute, paid a tribute to the efficiency of the institute.

Booker T. Washington outlined the work of the Tuskegee institute and made an earnest plea for money for current expenses and for an endowment of at least \$500,000. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand of the endowment, he said, had already been secured.

Booker T. Washington said in part: "Starting with one teacher and 30 students, with no property, the institution at Tuskegee now has an average attendance of 1,093 students and a total enrollment of 1,231, representing 27 states, Africa, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica. There are 88 officers and teachers employed. Graduates and undergraduates to the number of 3,000 are doing most valuable work all over the south as industrial leaders, teachers, etc. Twenty-eight industries are in constant operation and they are industries at which our men and women find immediate employment as soon as they leave our institution. Since 85 per cent of our people in the Gulf States live by agriculture in some form, we make agriculture largely the basis of our training. Using agriculture as a foundation we must graduate teachers of our race to do well the things which their hands find immediately about them, using this as a stepping stone to what the world calls higher and more important things. Usefulness in the highest degree will constitute our greatest protection and secure our highest elevation. The property of the institution is now valued at \$300,000 and includes 2,267 acres of land and 42 buildings, counting large and small, by the student labor.

"Our greatest need at the present time is in two directions. First, money for current expenses. Our annual current expense account is about \$30,000. Secondly, an endowment fund of at least \$500,000. We have secured towards this amount \$225,000.

"Despite the discouraging remarks often made of the negro, my daily contact with the race for 20 years in the black belt of the south leads me to testify without hesitation that the race is making slow but constant progress.

At the Tuskegee negro conference a few weeks ago a careful investigation showed that over one third of the nearly 2,000 persons who attended that meeting now own their own homes and have ceased mortgaging their crops. In the State of Virginia, where the race has had the direct benefit of the work of the Hampton institute for 30 years, the official records at Richmond show that the colored people own one-twenty-sixth of the land of Virginia; where the race has had the direct benefit east of the Blue Ridge they own one-tenth of the land in 25 counties, one-half of the land in Middlesex county, one-sixth of the land in Hanover county and one-third in Charles City county.

"In Georgia the official records show that they own 1,675,000 acres and are paying taxes on \$14,000,000 worth of property. In that State they are adding to their property at the rate of \$399,000 annually. This, it seems to me, is pretty good for a race that started in complete poverty something over 35 years ago. More and more we should learn to judge the race by its best types rather than by its worst types.

"We may not hold so many political offices as we did in former years but we hold more farmers' institutes and have organized more agricultural fairs. We may not have so many men in the State legislatures but more of us own homes and are paying taxes. We may not have so many men in congress as formerly, but we have built more industrial schools and have organized more savings banks.

"Within the last two years I have been into all of the Southern States except two, and have made a careful examination into the life of our people in city and in country. Wherever I went, I asked this question of both white and black people: How is the negro who owns property, is a taxpayer, possesses education and a man of high moral character, treated by the white race? And almost without exception the answer came from both races that such an individual is more highly regarded than is true of the average poverty-stricken man. So long as this is true I shall have the greatest faith in the solution of this problem through the methods that Tuskegee and other institutions are pursuing.

"In my mind this is the greatest problem that is before our nation. We should no longer depend for its solution upon the mere receiving of a few pennies by the passing around of the hat. Those of wealth and influence should take hold of it in a generous manner. The white south in its poverty is not able alone to bear the burden. There never was such an opportunity for the lifting up of an entire race through money properly used as is presented in the case of nearly 9,000,000 black men at the south. Perhaps no single agency has done more in the guidance and stimulation of negro education at the south during the last 20 years than the John F. Slater fund, which has been so used as to emphasize the importance of industrial foundation for the race.

"Let me give you an example of the highest type of generosity and breadth of action. A few days ago a black man in Alabama who spent the greater portion of his life in slavery, who can neither read nor write, found after he had sold his crop that he had a surplus of \$75. Out of this \$75 he contributed \$10 towards the expenses of a white school in his community and gave \$10 additional to our school in Tuskegee. I pray God that there may be thousands of men and women throughout the country who will imitate the example of the ex slave.

"Whatever else may happen, the negro throughout the country is determined with your help and the encouragement of the southern white men to continue getting property, becoming taxpayers, securing intelligence and learning to put a premium upon his moral character."

BOTH WILL WITHDRAW.

London, March 18.—On the highest of official authority the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad siding in territory claimed by both, will probably be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and Russian troops from the ground in dispute. There is a disposition here to think too much has been made of the Anglo-Russian incident at Tien Tsin, and a more hopeful view of the affair is taken today. This is aided by the statement contained in Dr. Morrison's dispatch from Peking yesterday to the London Times, which is taken to mean that the combined efforts of the interested powers are having the effect of causing St. Petersburg to check any tendency to undue aggressiveness on the part of the Russian representatives in China.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS DOWN.

350,000 Spindles Stopped on Monday.

Fall River, Mass. March 18.—The Chase R. Benson, March 18, American Lumber and Metamorph cotton mills, operating 350,000 spindles were stopped today to pursue one of the agreements to restrict production. It is probable that next week the majority of the mill in this city, including the L. & L. Lake mill, which at first had decided to close today, will be shut down.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

New York, March 17.—Among the conditions which Andrew Carnegie made when he offered \$5,200,000 for the establishment of 65 new circulating libraries in Greater New York was that sites should be provided for these. If the city government is not able to provide these sites, wealthy citizens of the city will, it is believed, provide them. Ex Mayor Abram S. Hewitt says that he will give two sites. James J. Connelley says; Samuel Untermyer \$5,000 in cash and B. K. Goodrich that 1,000 or more will give \$500 each, and raise \$500,000 for the purchase of sites. He paid himself on the list.

FIRST FRUITS OF ARMY REFORM.

A Chicago special to the New York World gives a melancholy, but not altogether unexpected, account of the first fruits of a part of the army of reformatory legislation by congress.

"The abolishment of the army canteen is producing disorder just beyond the confines of army posts."

"Friday was pay-day at Fort Sheridan, where 1,000 soldiers of the Fifth are in barracks. The village of Highland was taken possession of by 200 drunken soldiers yesterday."

"They destroyed two saloons and drank most of the liquor in the town. There were scores of fights and the whole town was terrorized. This was the first pay day since the canteen was abolished."

"The men used to buy beer on the reservation. Now they buy whiskey in the surrounding towns."

"Gen. Oles, commander of the Department of the Lakes said today:

"I was one of the officers detailed to study the operation of the military post canteen and note its effect on the men. I had always been opposed to the canteen, but after investigation I was compelled to endorse it."

"Under the system the profits of the canteens went to buy delicacies for the soldiers' table, so that they got the full benefit of all that was spent for beer on the reservation. Now the men spend more and the profits go to the owners of private gin mills."

This news will give pain to a great many sincere men and women who have conscientiously labored for the abolition of the army canteen. We confess we cannot follow the mental process of those who imagine that soldiers in barracks can be prevented from drinking by the simple expedient of suppressing the sale of beer on the reservation; but many good and honest people did imagine it, and we commiserate them in their disappointment. We fear, moreover, that we cannot offer them the smallest hope for the future—Washington Post.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve.

Was the result of his splendid health. Incomparable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

To Protect Consul Baiz.

Washington, March 18.—The state department, through Minister Loomis, recently lodged a most vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government against further interference with Mr. Baiz, the United States consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela. It knows nothing of the last reported infringement of his liberty, but it is presumed that the affair is connected directly with the troubles which led to the first protest. Ignatio M. Baiz is not a citizen of the United States, a fact that may add to the difficulty which our government will experience in protesting him, as it is determined to do. He was born in St. Thomas, and is a Danish citizen so far as is known here, but, having an exequatur issued by the Venezuelan government recognizing him as a United States consular agent, the state department has decided that he is entitled to the protection of the United States government. It appears that he is engaged in business and became involved in trouble with Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him. More than a month ago the state department forwarded its instruction to Minister Loomis to represent to the Venezuelan government that those annoying interferences with our officials must cease, but so far no results have appeared.

To introduce the new and highly recommended

Fine Art

Toilet Soap,

We will offer a

Box of 3 Cakes

—AT—

19c. a Box.

Regular price of this Soap is 25c a box.

For a Few Days Only.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS.

CROSSWELL & CO.

This name has long been a by-word in every household where good and cheap groceries are wanted.

We wish to state to all our patrons and friends that we are still in business, not at the old stand, but in our commodious new building, located by the tracks of the A. C. L. Railroad, between the Southern and A. C. L. Depots, on Sumter Street. Here we have the most convenient and best house to be found anywhere, and we can sell cheaper and serve our friends and patrons to better advantage than we have ever been able to do, because of the saving in the draying of goods, low rate of insurance and no rent to pay. We take the goods from the cars and put them into your wagons or stores at prices that would astonish the largest and closest buyer.

We are not only selling HAY, CORN, OATS, &c., but

Everything in the Grocery Line.

Candies, Crackers, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, fancy table Syrups in tins, glass jars and barrels, Molasses, Salad Dressing, Sauces, Catsups, Canned Goods of every description, consisting of Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, and Canned Meats of every kind; Green Coffee, Roasted Coffee, Teas, Spices, both whole and ground, Chocolates, Cocoas, Extracts, Family Medicines, Toilet Soaps, Laundry Soaps of every description and brand, Washing Powders, Lead Pencils, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and in fact everything that belongs to a first class store.

— WE ALSO HANDLE —

Lime, Cement, Corn, Oats, Grits, Meal, Rice, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Pigs' Feet, &c.

We are going to wholesale these out to our customers and friends at the lowest prices that have ever been made in the old town of Sumter. We invite everybody to come to see us, and convince themselves that what we say is true. Remember that our guarantee goes with every article that we say is good. We buy direct from headquarters in car lots and discount our bills. We cannot and will not be undersold. Come to see us for all your wants.

Yours truly,

Crosswell & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Phone 53.
March 13, 1901.